(XXI YEAR.) THE (N° 1308) 269

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1775.

LONDON, *June* 29.

THE intentions of adminiſtration to hire, and ſend foreign mercenaries to America, in order to reduce that country, ſhews pretty plainly the ſyſtematic deſigns of thoſe men, and the perfect correſpondence there is between the plan laid down, and the mode of execution intended. Engliſhmen will be tender of Engliſhmen. They ſecretly abhor any thing which wears the moſt diſtant appearance of ſlavery or arbitrary power. They never will be brought to act with alacrity, nor fight with zeal in a cauſe, which is as contrary to their current opinions, as it is reluctant to their nature. It is from this propenſity to liberty, and this abhorrence of meaſures directly or indirectly ſubverſive of it, that England has, for almoſt a century, preſerved her liberties, in the midſt of a ſtanding army, becauſe that army has been compoſed of natives alone; and by the ſame mode of reaſoning we may well preſume, that all the other nations of Europe have for the greateſt part loſt theirs, becauſe they have been compelled to ſurrender them, by armies of foreign mercenaries, hired on the occaſion, or kept in conſtant pay.

A certain celebrated ſpeech in the Upper Aſſembly, relative to the native cowardice of the Americans, is, it is reported, totally diſclaimed by the noble perſon to whom this ſpurious production is imputed. It is, however, not unworthy of obſervation, that lord Suffolk, in reply to what he heard, or what he dreamed he heard, ſaid, he would never wiſh to have it aſſerted, much leſs endeavour to have it propagated, that there were any of his majeſty's ſubjects who wanted perſonal courage. Beſides, ſays his lordſhip, no ſuch ſuppoſition is at all neceſſary to be brought in ſupport of the propriety of the preſent meaſures. We may ſuppoſe any thing elſe. We may ſuppoſe they will return to a proper ſenſe of their duty. We may ſuppoſe they want diſcipline; but we can never bring ourſelves to believe that any of his majeſty's ſubjects, much leſs Engliſhmen, or the deſcendants of Engliſhmen, will be found deficient in perſonal proweſs.

Advices of a very diſagreeable nature have been received within a day or two, but whether from the continent of Europe or the continent of America, continues a profound ſecret.

July 1. Capt. Cook has ſent home from the Cape of Good Hope his journals, &c. which are ſent to the king.

Extract of a letter from the lieutenant of the Reſolution, dated, Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1775.

"After a tedious, but a ſucceſsful healthy voyage, we are ſafe arrived here, being among ſavages many months. Our people have been amazingly healthful, having loſt only ſix, five by accident, and one died of a decline. The ſcurvy never touched us, which we attribute to ſour-crout, cyder, and other things, carried out for that purpoſe.

"We have diſcovered many iſlands to the ſouthward of thoſe found out by other navigators. We have been twice at Otaheite, and relanded a native that we took from thence, a fellow of no ability, even ſo ſtupid as not to be informed of any common things. When we left the land of Terra del Fuego, we ſtretched as far to the ſouthward as 71 deg. 11 min. and a great many degrees W. lon. we met with many iſlands of ice, and landed upon a rock in that parallel of latitude, diſcovered no continent, but the ice is a plain indication of more land though not ſeen by us.

"We ſend home by this conveyance many curious and valuable rarities, with plans, landſcapes, plants, &c. After we have refitted, and recruited our ſpirits, we ſhall ſail for St. Helena, from thence home, where I flatter myſelf we ſhall arrive about the middle of July."

July 6. It is ſaid the miniſter, out of compliment to lord Chatham, is making an experiment to confirm the public opinion about his political judgment. That great politician declared the little finger of Great-Britain was ſufficient to cruſh the whole power of America; the miniſtry have ſent this little finger, under the conduct of general Gage. If the Americans are cowards, this little finger will cruſh them; but if they behave like men, the miniſter, to purſue the metaphor, will make a bad hand of this buſineſs.

It is now univerſally agreed that general Gage and the troops under his command, ſtand in a prodigious critical and dangerous ſituation; for if he ſhould keep himſelf and his men cooped up in the town, and continue to act on the defenſive the whole ſummer, they will both fall a ſacrifice in the winter to the attacks of their enemies, and the rigour of the climate, as they will be deprived of all ſuccour, and cut off from all communication with Europe during that period.

July 11. We are informed from good authority, that the miniſtry are fully reſolved to force the Americans to a legal ſubmiſſion to the legiſlative ſupremacy of the Britiſh empire; that if they ſeem to wait for the reſult of the conſultations of the continental congreſs, it is only to ſee what effect any conciliatory propoſals the congreſs make may have on the different colonies; that, however, they are reſolved to receive no propoſals whatever from that illegal aſſembly; that notwithſtanding the rebellion of the province of Boſton, they are willing to hear and redreſs ſuch grievances as the legal aſſembly of that province (after having fully ſubmitted themſelves to the clemency of this country, and acknowledged the ſupremacy of parliament in all matters whatever) ſhall lay before the king and council, to be laid by them before the parliament; that a part of the ſubmiſſion inſiſted on, is the delivering up to public juſtice the ringleaders of the preſent inſurrection; and the making reparation, at the expence of the colony, to the widows and orphans of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as were killed in the late ſkirmiſh at Concord and Lexington; that for the future peace of the colony, the aſſembly ſhall be only permitted to meet once in three years, and that only for making neceſſary by-laws and municipal regulations; that the government ſhall be veſted (as in the king's provinces) in a governor and twelve counſellors; that the town of Boſton ſhall be well fortified and the port reſtored; that there ſhall always be kept in garriſon there five regiments, to be paid out of the revenue to be raiſed by parliament on the provinces of New-England; that New-York ſhall alſo be fortified, and five thouſand men kept in that province on account of its central ſituation; that the remaining part of 10,000 men, allotted for the protection of the midland colonies, ſhall be placed in garriſons or forts, to be built at the expence of America, on the navigable rivers of the provinces of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Maryland; that twenty frigates and cutters ſhall be conſtantly employed on the coaſt of America, to enforce the implicit obſervance of the act of navigation; that the forts on the back of the New-England provinces ſhall be ſtrengthened in their works, and garriſoned with Britiſh troops, who ſhall have lands allotted to them behind the forts, upon a military tenure; that the ſame courſe of public juſtice, the ſame forms of trial, and the ſame privileges as are poſſeſſed by all Britiſh ſubjects, ſhall be obſerved in the internal government of America; and that the reſtrictions ſhall only conſiſt in the abſolute eſtabliſhment of her dependence on the Britiſh empire and legiſlature.

July 13. Our diſputes with America muſt ultimately end in their entire ſeparation from us; and in that the utter ruin and deſtruction of the firſt nation in the world will be accompliſhed. The following extract from Dr. Hutcheſon's introduction to moral philoſophy, 3d book, chap. 7. will convince every rational man, that the Americans are juſtified in their reſiſtance to the preſent arbitrary meaſures (adopted and purſued by the moſt wicked and traiterous miniſters that ever had the government of a free people) by every principle of natural reaſon, liberty, and juſtice.

"If any citizens, with permiſſion of the government, leave their country, and at their own expence find new habitations, they may juſtly conſtitute themſelves into an independent ſtate, in amity with their mother country. If any are ſent off at the public charge as a colony, to make ſettlements ſubject to the ſtate, for augmenting its commerce and power, ſuch perſons ſhould hold all the rights of the other ſubjects, and whatever grants are made to them are to be faithfully obſerved. If the mother country attempts any thing oppreſſive toward a colony, and the colony be able to ſubſiſt as an independent ſtate of itſelf: or if the mother country loſe its liberty, or have its plan of polity miſerably changed to the worſe, the colony is not bound to remain ſubject any longer; 'tis enough that it remain a friendly ſtate. Nor are we to imagine that any early covenants founded upon errors about the moſt eſſential points in view, can ſtill bind large ſocieties of men, fit to ſubſiſt as happy independent ſtates, to continue in a ſubmiſſion everſive of all proſperity and ſafety. Nor has any thing occaſioned more miſery in human life, than a vain and inſolent ambition, both in princes and popular ſtates, of extending their empires, and bringing every neighbouring ſtate under ſubjection to them, without conſulting the real felicity either of their own people, or of their new acquiſitions. And hence have aroſe theſe vaſt unwieldy empires, the plagues of all around them; which after ſome time are ruined by their own bulk, with vaſt deſtruction of mankind."

Having read this, we are to conſult our own underſtandings. Do the Americans, by the late oppreſſive acts, viz. the Boſton port act, the act for altering the charter of the Maſſachuſetts, the act for aboliſhing trial by jury, the act for eſtabliſhing popery and arbitrary power in the largeſt province on the continent, &c. enjoy all the rights of the other ſubjects of the Britiſh empire? Certainly not. Are their original grants faithfully obſerved? No. Does not the mother country hourly "loſe its liberty," and ſhamefully ſubmit to have its "plan of government changed to the worſe?" He muſt be an abandoned wretch indeed who could deny it. Is the mother country attempting any thing oppreſſive towards her colonies? If ſhe is not, why are fleets ſent to annoy her trade, and armies to enforce ſubmiſſion? Does not adminiſtration deny them the moſt valuable of all the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, that of being taxed by repreſentatives of their own? From the falſe idea that the right of taxation over the colonies lies in the Britiſh parliament, an idea repugnant to the principles of our conſtitution, has ariſen a conteſt in which their towns, in all probability, will be deſtroyed, their country laid waſte, the innocent inhumanly maſſacred, and the whole continent, from a happy, flouriſhing condition, deluged with the blood and ſlaughter of its inhabitants.

If the Americans are our fellow ſubjects, they have the ſame claim with us to a free conſtitution. If they are oppreſſed, it behoves us to unite in vindication of their wrongs; and we ſhall unite when we conſider that our intereſts are inſeparable. If they are enſlaved, we are ruined.

CAMBRIDGE, *September* 14.

The following liſts of the perſons now in Boſton gaol, and who have died there, for no other crime than that of being friends to their country, was brought out of Boſton a few days ago.

Priſoners taken at Bunker's-Hill, June 17.

Lieut. col. Parker, of Clemsford, dead. Capt. Benjamin Walker, of Clemsford, dead. Lieut. Amaziah Foſſet, of Groton, dead. Lieut. William Scott of Peterſburgh, alive. Serj. Rob. Phelps, of Lancaſter, dead. Phinehas Nevers, of Windſor, dead. Oliver Stevens, Townſend, dead. Daniel M'Grath, unknown, dead. John Perkins, New Rutland, alive. Amaſa Fiſk, Pepperel, dead. Daniel [illegible]ſſions, Andover, alive. Jonathan Norton, Newberry Port, alive. Philip Johnſon Peck, Boſton-Mansfield, alive. Benjamin Bigelow, Peckerfield, alive. Benjamin Wilſon, Billerica, alive. Archibald M'Intoſh, Townſend, dead. David Kemp, Groton, dead. John Deland, Charleſtown, alive. Lawrence Sullivan, Weatherſfield, alive. Thomas Kettel (a lad, diſmiſſed) Charleſtown, alive. William Robinſon, unknown, dead. Benjamin Roſs, Aſhford, Connecticut, dead. John Dillon, Jerſey, Old England, dead. One unknown, dead. William Kench, Peckerfield, dead. James Lodge, Edinburgh, Scotland, dead. William Rollinſon, Connecticut, dead. John Lord, unknown, dead. James Millikin, Boſton, dead. Stephen Foſter, Grotton, dead.

Dead 20. Alive 10. Diſmiſſed 1.

Rifle-men, priſoners.

Walter Cruſe, taken, York county, Pennſylvania. John Brown, ditto, ditto.

Cornelius Tuniſon, deſerted from the American camp, and confined for attempting to get back.

Priſoners, inhabitants of Boſton, Sept. 2.

Maſter Lovell, impriſoned 65 days, charged with being a ſpy, and giving intelligence to the rebels.

Mr. Leach, 65 days, charged with being a ſpy, and ſuſpected of taking plans.

Mr. Peter Edes, and Mr. William Star, 75 days each, for having fire-arms concealed in their houſes.

Mr. John Gill, printer, 29 days, for printing treaſon, ſedition, and rebellion.

Sept. 21. Laſt Saturday afternoon the enemy, with their cannon, fired briſkly from their lines on Boſton Neck, but without doing us any damage. The next morning the firing was returned, and, as we have ſince heard, with ſucceſs; two of the enemy being killed and ſeveral wounded. The cannonading has been continued on both ſides almoſt ever ſince, without any loſs on our ſide. The enemy, we hear, had a lieutenant ſhot on Monday by one of our cannon balls. How many they have loſt in the whole, ſince Saturday, we have not learnt; but ſuppoſed not to be leſs than three or four killed and five or ſix wounded.

One of the lieutenants in Gage's beſieged army, we hear, hung himſelf laſt Monday, owing to the chagrin and terror of mind ariſing from his being employed in ſo bad a cauſe.

We hear that the colony troops deſtined for Canada, under the command of colonel Arnold, ſailed from Newbury-Port laſt Tueſday morning.

We hear that ſome men are arrived at the eaſtward, in a few days from Canada, and inform, that the Canadians, on hearing a report that our troops had taken St. John's, immediately took poſſeſſion of the city of Quebec.

We hear that the beſieged army in Boſton have pulled down a number of houſes between the Hay-market and the old fortification; but whether from the want of fuel, or to make room for erecting any new works of defence, or digging a canal, we have not been able to learn.

Five or ſix impreſſed ſeamen, we are informed, had the good fortune to make their eſcape from the enemy laſt Monday night. One of them informs, that the ſailors on board the men of war are very ſickly, and almoſt all of them very feeble and greatly emaciated, owing to bad proviſions.

Joſeph Ward, Eſq; was ſome time ſince appointed aid de camp to the hon. major general Ward.

Yeſterday morning one of the regular ſoldiers deſerted from Bunkers Hill, and got ſafe over to our camp.

Laſt war, thirteen brothers, ſons of one woman, in the colony of Connecticut, each of them ſix feet high, all went into the war in defence of their country, and were all brave men.—This perhaps is the moſt remarkable inſtance of the kind any country hath produced. The name of this prolific and heroic family is Huntly.

A gentleman, who lately travelled through Connecticut, met with an old gentlewoman, who told him, that ſhe had fitted out and ſent five ſons and eleven grandſons to Boſton, when ſhe heard of the engagement between the provincials and regulars. The gentleman aſked her, if ſhe did not ſhed a tear at parting with them? "No (ſaid ſhe), I never parted with them with more pleaſure." But ſuppoſe (ſaid the gentleman) they had all been killed; "I had rather (ſaid the noble matron) this had been the caſe, than that one of them had come back a coward."

NEW-YORK, *September* 25.

The ſchooner Jenny, Capt. Cherdevoyne, that ſailed from hence for Kingſton, in Jamaica, the 10th of Auguſt, arrived here laſt Tueſday in a very ſhattered condition, having on the 10th inſtant, in lat. 35, long. 69, 50, met with a moſt violent gale of wind, in which he loſt his mainmaſt, boom, quarter rails, &c. with all his ſtock off his decks, three very fine horſes, one of which was the well known coarſer Auctioneer, and with much difficulty ſaved ſeven others.

The 12th inſtant, Capt. Chardevoyne ſpoke with Capt. Harriot, from this port for Jamaica, who had loſt every thing off his decks, and ſtove his boat; and the 15th following he alſo ſpoke with a brig from Baltimore for Falmouth; and the ſame day with Capt. Peterſon, in a ſhip from Philadelphia for Jamaica, three days out.

Asia, George Vandeput, Esq; commander.

Capt. Fenton from Coracoa, the 11th inſtant, in lat. 36 30, ſaw a ſhip in great diſtreſs, but the ſea ran ſo high he could afford her no aſſiſtance: ſhe had loſt her fore and main maſts about half down, and the mizen quite gone: ſhe had a round-houſe, with a red waſh-board, green quarter-gallery, a white figure head, and a yawl on the booms, with a white bottom.

Sept. 23. As a proof of the great pains taken by a wicked miniſtry, to prejudice not only the Engliſh, but by their emiſſaries abroad, the other nations of Europe, againſt the perſecuted Americans, the following extract of a letter lately received from Amſterdam, has been communicated to us.—"If half the cruelties which we find in our public papers, as perpetrated by the Americans upon the Engliſh who fall in their hands are true, it is ſufficient to make any who poſſeſs the leaſt humanity, to abhor their proceedings."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Walter Livingſton, deputy commiſſary general, dated at Albany, the 20th or the 21ſt inſt. September, 1775, to a gentleman in New-York.

"General Montgomery is by this time, either in poſſeſſion of St. John's or defeated. He embarked with eleven or twelve hundred men, and a party of Canadians, who came to the iſle au Noix, to join our army, the number is not mentioned. Mr. Livingſton of Montreal, with a party of Canadians, attacked the king's troops, killed twelve, and drove off the remainder. He has ſent for ſome men to the iſle au Noix, and they are granted him.

Extract of a letter from an officer at the iſle au Noix, dated September 17, 1775.

"I have juſt time to acquaint you that to morrow we intend to ſtrike a deciſive blow at St. John's. We have already had two ſkirmiſhes. In the firſt we loſt ſeven men, beſides ſix or ſeven wounded. Our enemy had 9 Indians killed on the ſpot, with twice as many wounded, as we are informed.

"The ſavages ſeem barbarous to the laſt degree; not content with ſcalping, they dug up our dead, and mangled them in the moſt ſhocking manner. I had the pleaſure to ſee two of them ſcalped, as a retaliation for their barbarity. This happened after our laſt action, in which none of us were hurt. An armed boat, which threw balls and grape ſhot briſkly at us for ſome time, though without doing miſchief, was fortunately divided by a ſalute from a twelve pounder from one of our gondolas. It is ſaid there were thirty regulars in the boat, who all periſhed, either by the ſhot or in the lake. The chief obſtacle we ſhall meet with to-morrow will be a ſtrong ſchooner, which we are determined to board. She mounts eighteen nine pounders, and was launched but two days before we took poſſeſſion of the iſland. How this enterprize will ſucceed God only knows, but I ſtill have hopes to ſee you and all my friends once more at New York."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated September 22.

"There is a report in town, that 2000 Canadians have poſted themſelves between St. John's and Montreal, to cut off the communication between the town and Carleton's garriſon. The intelligence is almoſt too good till further confirmed."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 25.

Extract of a letter, dated Pall-Mall, July 8.

"I am happy you are ſettled in Philadelphia, a city that is and ſhall be bleſt. The great founder, Penn, was inſpired with true wiſdom, and God gave him a heart to form a city and colony for a refuge to the perſecuted aſſertors of the rights of human nature at this day; when it is the determination of adminiſtration, at leaſt part of them, with the king, to deſtroy ſuch towns as lay on the ſea. But don't be frightened or deceived, they cannot accompliſh their horrid ſchemes. Your ſecuring of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point has overthrown their deſigns, and now in revenge they ſay we will deſtroy their towns. You ſee by this what you are to expect. The heart of Pharaoh is hardened, and the chariot will be driven ſo faſt that the wheels will fly off in a ſea of blood.

"Our worthy Lord Mayor has exerted himſelf abundantly. He has called a common hall of the livery and held a common council at three different times, and ſent up a petition and remonſtrance; and this day the proceedings of the city are in the preſs to be publiſhed to all the counties in England, and our patriots, with an American bravery, are determined to proteſt againſt the doings of the parliament and enter into an aſſociation. They have drawn up very ſpirited reſolves.—But as yet you muſt have patience.—Great bodies move ſlow! The people of England have long been inured to oppreſſion, and are not ſo quick in their feelings as the Americans: They are indeed more moderate, but have already diſcovered their abhorrence to the plans of the tyrants in ſuch a manner as to make them repent they laid them; and in a few months, ſhould there be no ſubmiſſion on your ſide (which God grant there may not) they will call home Gage and let you alone a while, as they cannot get men to go on ſo horrid an errand. The officers hear that the rifle men intend killing them only, which is moſt excellent news, as it not only diſcourages the officers but makes the ſoldiers think well of the Americans, as they hate their officers and will certainly deſert if they have opportunity. It is not England but only eight miniſters of ſtate with the king and his tools in parliament, that are fighting againſt you, and uſe every unfair means to deceive the people of England. I underſtand fort Ticonderoga is to be retaken by Carlton, who has 1000 Scots Highlanders ſent over to him, commanded by Col. Murray, with 1500 more who are now enliſting in Scotland: this you may depend on.

"Our wiſe miniſtry, in order to deceive the people, circulate falſe reports in the papers and otherwiſe every day both for and againſt the Americans, that men's minds may be ſo confounded they will not know what to depend upon: but you may depend upon it, that ſhould it coſt all the blood and treaſure of Old England, they would proſecute their efforts to ſubdue you. Even the officers who are to execute their plans are ignorant of their ultimate deſigns.

"They now give out that lord Chatham is to be called in to head a new adminiſtration, and that a new ſyſtem of politics is to take place; but nothing can be done till their views, and thoſe views being the poſſeſſion of place, power, and treaſure, they will never give them up as long as they can poſſibly hold them. They have brought the king ſo far into their meaſures, that he cannot recede; ſo that they are now together in the place where they will remain till your wiſdom and bravery ſhew the people of England that tyrants are to be got at by very ſimple means.

"No ſtatute can be made to put arms into the hands of Roman catholics, and, in conſequence, if you could procure proof that general Carlton has done this, and convey that evidence to this city, you would find the great cauſe brought to iſſue here in a few months, *fat verbum!* Your ſalvation depends on your firmneſs and aſſiduity. If you ſubmit, ſixty of you are to be hanged in Philadelphia, and the ſame number in New-York: 500 pounds is offered for capt. Lear's head in particular; a ſecret order."

Extract of a letter from London, July 22, 1775.

"The conduct of the brave New-Englanders and the ſteady wiſdom and firmneſs of the congreſs, rejoice the hearts of all who are alike diſpoſed on this ſide the water. Should matters draw towards a compromiſe, I ſcarcely think it neceſſary to put you on your guard. The congreſs have hitherto exhibited ſuch proofs of wiſdom and foreſight, that I think there is little danger of their being over-reached. With reſpect to England and France, you know it has often been remarked, that the former have been victorious in the field, but the latter have prevailed in the cabinet. You are as yet unpractiſed in the intrigues of courts, but you cannot be ignorant, from the ſpecimens that have of late been exhibited of the deſigns of this court, that your dependence on any privileges worth contending for, muſt be on your own internal political ſtrength, and I doubt not but the congreſs will have wiſdom enough to conduct their meaſures accordingly. The period I ſpeak of, may perhaps be ſo remote, that you may conſider it as talking of things at a great diſtance; there can however be no harm in putting you early upon guard. At preſent they talk of, I don't know what; ſometimes of applying to the empreſs of Ruſſia for 30,000 men; ſometimes to the ſtates general for 15,000. At the ſame time they pretend to diſclaim the idea of ſubduing America. So, before lord North's famous conciliatory motion, they diſclaimed all notions of an American revenue, it was only the ſupremacy of parliament they contended for; but behold, then it was only revenue. In ſhort, there is no lie they are not capable of framing, if it can in any wiſe conduce to anſwering their preſent purpoſe. This is ſubduction, at any rate, depend upon it, if it can poſſibly be effected; if not, no doubt they will put upon it the beſt face they can; but it is your part to be prepared. If what I heard to-day, viz. that preſs warrants were ſent out to America a fortnight ago, is true, you will know before this reaches you. This is certain, that an expreſs arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office yeſterday from the governor of Gibraltar, expreſſing his anxiety on account of the armament of Spain, particularly the fleet in the Mediterranean, which has thrown them into great conſternation. Let us hope, that ſomething will at laſt bring them to their ſenſes."

The following LETTERS *are publiſhed by order of the Honourable* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

"SIR, *Head quarters, Cambridge, Aug.* 11.

"I UNDERSTAND that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown, indiſcriminately, into a common jail appropriated for felons—that no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs—that ſome of them have been even amputated in this unworthy ſituation.

"Let your opinion, ſir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerſally binding and extenſive, except in caſe of retaliation. Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſh to ſee for ever cloſed.

"My duty now makes it neceſſary to apprize you, that for the future I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe gentlemen who are, or may be, in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours now in your cuſtody.

"If ſeverity and hardſhip mark the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your priſoners will feel its effects, but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

"I beg to be favoured with an anſwer as ſoon as poſſible, and am, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

His Excellency General GAGE.

"SIR, *Boſton, Aug.* 13.

"To the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem.

"Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles, your priſoners, whoſe lives by the laws of the land are deſtined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hoſpitals; indiſcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king.

"My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination. I underſtand there are of the king's faithful ſubjects, taken ſome time ſince by the rebels, labouring like negro ſlaves to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to periſh by famine, or take arms, againſt their king or country. Thoſe, who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſehood.

"You are not ignorant of the influence you have over the minds of your ſoldiers, and the neceſſity there is that it ſhould be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings. Be temperate in political diſquiſition; give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent, and not only the effects, but the cauſes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

"Should thoſe, under whoſe uſurped authority you act, controul ſuch a diſpoſition and dare to call severity retaliation to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the ſpirit their cauſe inſpires, and from the ſame motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

"Till I read your inſinuations in regard to miniſters I conceived that I had acted under the king; whoſe wiſhes, it is true, as well as thoſe of his miniſters, and of every honeſt man, have been to ſee this unhappy breach for ever cloſed; but unfortunately for both countries thoſe who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diſtant from accommodation.

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS GAGE."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;

"SIR, *Head Quarters, Cambridge, Aug.* 29.

"I addreſſed you on the 11th inſtant in terms which gave the faireſt ſcope for the exerciſe of that humanity and politeneſs, which were ſuppoſed to form a part of your character. I remonſtrated with you on the unworthy treatment ſhewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a miſtaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

"Whether Britiſh or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are moſt pre eminent; whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary inſtruments of lawleſs dominion, avarice, and revenge, beſt deſerve the appellation of rebels, and the puniſhment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority, under which I act, is uſurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the ſubject. I purpoſely avoided all political diſquiſition; nor ſhall I now avail myſelf of thoſe advantages, which the ſacred cauſe of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, leſt I ſtoop to retort and invective. But the intelligence you ſay you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time to make a ſtrict enquiry, and find it has not the leaſt foundation in truth. Not only your officers and ſoldiers have been treated with a tenderneſs due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even thoſe execrable parricides whoſe councils and aid have deluged their country with blood have been protected from the fury of a juſtly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their aſſiſtance, I am embarraſſed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the pureſt principles of virtue and love of their country. You adviſe me to give free operation to truth, to puniſh miſrepreſentation and falſehood. If experience ſtamps value upon counſel, yours muſt have a weight which few can claim. You beſt can tell how far the convulſion, which has brought ſuch ruin on both countries, and ſhaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to theſe malignant cauſes.

"You affect, ſir, to deſpiſe all rank not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and reſpect it.

"What may have been the miniſterial views, which have precipitated the preſent criſis, Lexington, Concord, and Charleſtown can beſt declare. May that God to whom you then appealed judge between America and you. Under his providence, thoſe who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the united colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to poſterity thoſe juſt and invaluable privileges which they received from their anceſtors.

"I ſhall now, ſir, cloſe my correſpondence with you perhaps for ever. If your officers our priſoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wiſhed to ſhew them, they and you will remember the occaſion of it.

I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

GEN. GAGE.

From Virginia we learn that, ſeveral letters from governor Martin of North-Carolina to different perſons have been lately intercepted, in which he diſcovers the moſt implacable animoſity and deſire of commencing hoſtilities againſt that province. In a letter to the Hon. Henry White of New-York dated the 13th of June laſt, he mentions his having wrote to him ſome time before for a royal ſtandard, and deſires he will take care to ſend it with a good tent and all the neceſſary furniture.

Sept. 30. The New-York poſt, which arrived this afternoon, has brought the Auguſt packet, by which we have received advices to the firſt of that month. The London Chronicle of the 29th of July contains general Gage's account of the battle at Bunker's-Hill, in which he ſays he has had nineteen commiſſioned officers killed, and ſeventy wounded; ſixteen non-commiſſioned officers killed, and fifty-two wounded; one hundred and ninety-one privates killed, and ſeven hundred and ſix wounded. Adminiſtration, in order to amuſe the people, has given out that the Americans had five thouſand killed and taken. From the papers brought by that packet are extracted the following paragraphs.

LONDON.

July 31. His Majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to order, that the parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 27th inſtant, ſhould be farther prorogued to Thurſday the fourteenth of September next.

Aug. 1. It is ſaid that cloathing for 3000 troops, Canadians, was ſent off yeſterday, and that the ſame contractor has orders for fitting up 7000 more with all poſſible diſpatch.

We are aſſured that a ſubſidiary treaty has been entered into theſe ſix weeks paſt with a German prince for ten thouſand of his troops to be tranſported to New-York and Boſton by the end of Auguſt. Such tranſ-

be victualled, and to fail immediately to Embden. Five frigates, deſtined to reinforce the ſquadron on the coaſt of America, are to take the tranſports under their convoy. The foreign troops are to be commanded by a general of their own nation, well known for his good conduct in the laſt war.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 26.

"This morning early an expreſs arrived here from the hon. navy board, to commiſſioner Proby, for the ſhipwrights and caulkers of this dock-yard to work two tides a day extra, in order to forward the ſhips with all expedition, that are now fitting out at this port for America.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, of fifty guns, Roebuck of forty-four guns, and Liverpool of twenty-eight guns, now commiſſioned for America, are ordered to be ſheathed as ſoon as poſſible."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"A ſmall ſhip came to Spithead laſt night. When the cuſtom-houſe boat was going on board, the captain of the ſhip told them he would fire on them if they did not keep off. A boat then went from the admiral's ſhip, but they would not let the officer go on board. The captain and one gentleman came on ſhore, and went in poſt-chaiſes and four for London.

"Arrived the Magdalen ſchooner from Virginia, with diſpatches, and lady Dunmore and family; this morning they ſet out for London. No intelligence can be had from this veſſel relative to American affairs, as the officers on board will not ſuffer any boat to come near them.

"Came into harbour, to dock and refit, the Worceſter of 64 guns, Robinſon, and the Weaſel ſloop of war, Warren.

"Yeſterday ſeveral parties of marines went into the country on the recruiting ſervice.

"We hear that orders are come down for all the marines at this port to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America, on the ſhorteſt notice."

Yeſterday ſeveral promotions of military officers were made at St. James's, in the room of thoſe killed in America, and for the augmentation of troops which are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America, to reinforce the army under general Gage.

A privy council is ſummoned to meet at St. James's, to-morrow, ſaid to be on American affairs.

It is ſaid general Gage is recalled at his own requeſt, and that he will be ſucceeded by ſir Jeffery Amherſt.

NEWBERN, *Sept.* 8.

On Saturday laſt we had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain here. It began about ſix o'clock in the morning, the wind at N. E. and continued till about two in the afternoon, when the wind changed to W. N. W. The utmoſt violence of the gale was obſerved to be from two till four o'clock, when providentially the ſtorm abated; otherwiſe the ſwell that muſt have been thrown into the harbour, would probably have overflowed the greateſt part of the town. It is as yet impoſſible to aſcertain all the damages that have been ſuſtained along the ſea coaſt, and throughout the country; but if we may judge from appearence, it muſt be very conſiderable. The following however, is as particular an account of the accidents that happened as we have been able to learn:

A ſloop, capt. Mulford, from New-York, drove on Mr. Ellis's wharf, whereby a large breach was made in her bottom; a ſloop, capt. Dogget, from St Croix, went aſhore at Green ſpring but did not receive much injury; ſloop Sukey, capt. Cochran, is aſhore at Bear River; ſhip Harmony Hall, capt. Greenaway, and a ſloop, capt. Bell, were drove aſhore below Otter creek, the former of which has ſuffered conſiderable damage.

The following account from the Bar we were favoured with by capt. Green, juſt arrived from thence.

Capt. Thomas Kent, of Boſton; capt. James Watt, of Philadelphia; capt. Hooton, of Plymouth; captains John Kennedy, Stevens, White, Genedo, Buck, Stringer, Webber, and Truell, of North-Carolina; capt. Annibal, from New-York for Cape Fear; capt. Stretcher, capt. Dudley, and five other veſſels not known, are all ſuppoſed to be loſt, together with their crews, as they have not ſince been heard of.

Veſſels wrecked at the Bar.

Capt. Barber, of Paſquotack, the crew ſaved. Capt. James, of Marblehead, two men ſaved. Capt. Haſtie, of Glaſgow, one man loſt. Capt. Sifton, of Whitehaven, four men ſaved. Captains Gadelin, Vollantine, and Hackburn, of North-Carolina, all ſaved. Capt. Clarke, of Edenton, four men loſt. Capt. Thompſon, of Glaſgow, one man loſt. Capt. Cullen Clark, of Virginia, all ſaved. Capt. Parker, of Paſquotank, on ſhore at Hatteras. Capt. Drinkwater, aſhore. Three veſſels, maſters names not known, aſhore at Hatteras. Captains Collier and Harman were drove off, but ſince returned.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) September* 15.

John Macartney, Eſq; late of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, we are informed, is robbed of his commiſſion by Lord Dunmore, becauſe he would not agree in all his Lordſhip's meaſures. We underſtand that this amiable gentleman is to be ſent to Boſton, there to take his trial before a court martial---for what?---Becauſe probably, he would not conſent to be a ſheep ſtealer, or a ſlave to thoſe creatures of infamy, who purſue nothing but the deſtruction of this unhappy country.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named James Blight Collins, by trade a rope-maker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 23 years of age, red full ſmooth face, brown complexion, wears his own hair, and a good ſcholar: had on when he went away, a blue coat, ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, tow trouſers, old hat, and it is likely he will go to Annapolis and apply to be a clerk, or a ſchoolmaſter. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, w 5

ROBERT SHIELDS.

paid 5/.

vember next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Belt the 3d, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, and to be conveyed by the heir at law.

A VALUABLL tract of land, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, ſituated on the river Patuxent, and about half a mile from the ferry Mount Pleaſant; the ſoil is light, and noted for very fine tobacco, there are two dwelling houſes, one tobacco-houſe, and a corn-houſe, all new, with other convenient out houſes, beſides an exceeding fine water mill that carries two pair of ſtones, one of which coſt between ſeventy and eighty pounds common money, her works are new and compleat, with many other conveniencies too tedious to mention.

There will be ſold on the ſame day, a parcel of negroes, conſiſting of one fellow, two wenches, and four children; likewiſe three white ſervants, one of which is a good carpenter, one other a miller, and the other one a boy that underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing of hair. There will be likewiſe for ſale, a parcel of horſes, hogs, cattle, ſheep, and houſhold furniture, with many other articles by

WILLIAM BELT, and
THOMAS HARWOOD, } admrs.

N. B. Bonds will be taken with ſecurity for ſums more then five pounds, for leſs the money muſt be paid down.

October 4, 1775.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, to us the ſubſcribers, executed by Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, and for the uſe of Mr. William Roberts, will be publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ſterling money,

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, diſtinguiſhed by the number 71, on which are a brick dwelling-houſe and other improvements, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder; this lot is ſubject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 ſterling, and ſome intereſt; this money muſt be paid out of the purchaſe, and the reſidue to the uſe of William Roberts, by the truſtees; this valuable lot, and the improvements, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſer, on giving bond and good ſecurity, with lawful intereſt thereon.

Likewiſe will be publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of the ſame month, (for ſterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north-ſide of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by eſtimate 400 acres more or leſs, with ſome improvements; it lies about ſeven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, and paying lawful intereſt thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

To be ſold on the premiſes, at public ſale, due, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Stockett, deceaſed, on Monday the 29th day of November, 1775, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for good London bills of exchange, ſterling, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 200 acres, (under the incumbrance of the widow's thirds) ſuitable for corn, tobacco, or ſmall grain; a good dwelling-houſe with brick gable-ends, kitchen, quarter, meat-houſe, corn houſe, two tobacco-houſes, and ſeveral other neceſſary out houſes, a large young apple orchard, conſiſting of a great variety of good fruit. Alſo ſundry healthy ſtrong country born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children; with ſtock of all kinds, and all ſorts of houſhold furniture, &c.

5 w THOS. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved. T. N. S.

September 25, 1775.

TO be rented, the noted tavern on the road from George-town, to Frederick town, where Charles Hungerford now lives. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber near Bladensburgh

THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

Frederick county, Maryland Sept. 26, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of jail laſt night, Abraham Lingerfelter, about 44 years of age, born in Germany, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and late of Sharpſburg in this county, merchant, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſhort black hair: had on when he went away, a light ſagathy or a blue broad cloth coat, leather breeches, and mix'd coloured ſtockings. David Allbough, about 40 years of age, born in Germany, ſpeaks good Engliſh, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair tied behind: had on either a coarſe blue coat with long flaps, or a black calimanco coat, green plush waiſtcoat, old claret coloured cloth breeches, and mix'd coloured or black ſtockings. James Anderſon, by trade a tailor, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, light brown hair tied behind: had on a light coloured coat, dark brown waiſtcoat, ſtrain breeches, and thread ſtockings. Whoever ſhall take up and bring to Frederick county jail, the above perſons, ſhall receive 30 pounds, and reaſonable charges, or 10 pounds for each.

THOMAS FRENCH, ſheriff.

Baltimore, September 20, 1775.

To be ſold by auction, to the higheſt bidder, for the benefit of the underwriters, on Drum Point, near Col. William Fitzhugh's, on Wedneſday the 11th day of October, at noon,

THE hull, maſts, yards, ſtanding and running rigging, ſails, anchors, cables, boats, and all other the materials belonging to the brig Nancy, Gabriel Sund, maſter, as ſhe now lies ſunk within ſaid point, in Patuxent river. Together with 125 hhds of damaged tobacco, and about 18 tons of pig-iron.

And on Tueſday the 17th will be ſold in like manner, at Fell's Point, near Baltimore-town, 145 hhds of ſound tobacco, the preſerved part of the ſaid brig's cargo.

Invoices and inventories may be ſeen at the places and times of ſale.

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 8th inſtant September inſtant, a ſalt water negro man named Joe, ſlave to the ſubſcriber, about 5 feet high, ſpare and active, about 25 years old, long fore teeth, and has loſt ſome of his under fore teeth, chews tobacco much, the crown of his head ſhaved, a ſoretop and ridge of wool round his head, a ſcar on his left temple, a hole in his left ear for a ring, black and ſmooth faced, talks not quite plain, had on a new ſhirt of good brown rolls, and an old pair of ragged black breeches---he ran away in the year 1773, and changed his name to Dick, and endeavoured to paſs as a freeman, was then taken up at Mr. William Richer, near Marſhy Hope---he croſſed Cheſepeake bay in a canoe near Poole's iſland, and I do imagine will make the ſame way again, or ſculk in the adjacent counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, as he is a diſcontented artful villain: I will give 5 pounds to any perſon that will ſecure him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, if brought home Life and delivered to me, the above reward and ten pounds.

w 3 ROBERT SAUNDERS.

N. B. If committed, the jailor is deſired to keep him ſecure, and advertiſe him immediately.

THERE is at the plantation of John Cox, living near Allen's Freſh, in Charles county, a black ball, about 3 years old, marked with a crop and under nick in each ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WANTED

A COMPLEAT farmer for an overſeer at an extenſive farm. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer. w 3

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three Engliſh ſervant men, viz. Thomas Akiſter, a Yorkſhireman, thick very broad, and ſlow ſpoken, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pretty ſtout made, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a ſmall ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, and a larger outſide ditto of brown fulled cloth, three oſnabrig ſhirts, two pair of old trouſers, one of roll the other oſnabrigs, and a pair of old ſhoes with ſtrings.

Harper John Bumſtead, an Engliſhman, quick ſpoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a ſtout boney man, of a ſandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old caſtor hat, old ſuit coat and red jacket, two ſhirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, ſeveral pair of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin viſage, ſmooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one oſnabrig ſhirt, a Ruſſia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Ruſſia linen trouſers much tarred, a pair coarſe country linen ditto, and a pair of old ſhoes with large braſs buckles. It is ſuppoſed they took with them two ſtriped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge paſſes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall receive if taken up in this county 40 ſhillings for each; if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

Annapolis, September 1775.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervant men, viz. Caleb Hayes, born in the Weſt of England, a ſawyer by trade, ſhort reddiſh coloured hair, of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and has an impediment in his ſpeech: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt, ſhort flannel jacket, and ſtriped ticken trouſers, the ſaid Caleb is a likely well-looking fellow. John Leſter, an Iriſhman, he is a ſhort thick ſquat fellow, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig frock, ſhirt and trouſers, he may perhaps attempt to paſs for a ſailor, as he has been accuſtomed to go in the bay craft. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any jail within this province, ſhall receive 30 ſhillings reward for each, beſides what the law allows; and if taken up out of the province 50 ſhillings for each, or either of them.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Annapolis, on the 21ſt of September, the two following lads; one indented ſervant man, named John Colſon, about 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a very yellow complexion, ſhort hair of a yellow caſt, when he ſtoops he ſeems to have a hump upon his back, he has loſt the firſt joint of one of his thumbs: had on and took with him, one oſnabrig ſhirt, one check ditto, one pair of oſnabrig trouſers, two blankets, one of which is a match coat, the other a large double one with two large ſtains towards the middle, one blue cap. John Greenwell, an apprentice, about 12 or 13 years old, about 4 feet high, fair complexion, with very ſhort hair: had on and took with him, one felt hat with yellow binding, one oſnabrig ſhirt, one check ditto, one pair oſnabrig trouſers; likewiſe they took with them a ſloop's topſail very much worn, one wood axe, one bucket Engliſh made, they are ſuppoſed to be gone with two other lads in a ſmall rowing boat. Whoſoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant and apprentice, that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Frederick county, Auguſt 25, 1775.

To all whom it may concern,

WHEREAS Sarah Helm, my wife, hath eloped from me, after running me into ſundry debts, the public is hereby deſired not to credit her, the ſaid Sarah Helm, any more upon my account, as I will not pay any ſums contracted by her, the ſaid Sarah Helm, after the date hereof. w 3

JOSEPH HELM.

Afia, George Vandeput, Esq; commander.

Capt. Fenton from Corsoea, the 11th instant, in lat. 38 30, saw a ship in great distress, but the sea ran so high he could afford her no assistance: she had lost her fore and main masts about half down, and the mizen quite gone: she had a round-house, with a red washboard, green quarter-gallery, a white figure head, and a yawl on the booms, with a white bottom.

Sept. 28. As a proof of the great pains taken by a wicked ministry, to prejudice not only the English, but by their emissaries abroad, the other nations of Europe, against the persecuted Americans, the following extract of a letter lately received from Amsterdam, has been communicated to us.—" If half the cruelties which we find in our public papers, as perpetrated by the Americans upon the English who fall in their hands are true, it is sufficient to make any who possess the least humanity, to abhor their proceedings."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Walter Livingston, deputy commissary general, dated at Albany, the 20th or the last inst. September, 1775, to a gentleman in New-York.

" General Montgomery is by this time, either in possession of St. John's or defeated. He embarked with eleven or twelve hundred men, and a party of Canadians, who came to the isle au Noix, to join our army, the number is not mentioned. Mr. Livingston of Montreal, with a party of Canadians, attacked the king's troops, killed twelve, and drove off the remainder. He has sent for some men to the isle au Noix, and they are granted him.

Extract of a letter from an officer at the Isle au Noix, dated September 17, 1775.

" I have just time to acquaint you that to morrow we intend to strike a decisive blow at St. John's. We have already had two skirmishes. In the first we lost seven men, besides six or seven wounded. Our enemy had 9 Indians killed on the spot, with twice as many wounded, as we are informed.

" The savages seem barbarous to the last degree; not content with scalping, they dug up our dead, and mangled them in the most shocking manner. I had the pleasure to see two of them scalped, as a retaliation for their barbarity. This happened after our last action, in which none of us were hurt. An armed boat, which threw shells and grape shot briskly at us for some time, though without doing mischief, was fortunately divided by a salute from a twelve pounder from one of our gondolas. It is said there were thirty regulars in the boat, who all perished, either by the shot or in the lake. The chief obstacle we shall meet with to-morrow will be a strong schooner, which we are determined to board. She mounts eighteen nine pounders, and was launched but two days before we took possession of the island. How this enterprize will succeed God only knows, but I still have hopes to see you and all my friends once more at New York."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated September 22.

" There is a report in town, that 2000 Canadians have posted themselves between St. John's and Montreal, to cut off the communication between the town and Carleton's garrison. The intelligence is almost too good till further confirmed."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 25.

Extract of a letter, dated Pall-Mall, July 8.

" I am happy you are settled in Philadelphia, a city that is and shall be blest. The great founder, Penn, was inspired with true wisdom, and God gave him a heart to form a city and colony for a refuge to the persecuted assertors of the rights of human nature at this day; when it is the determination of administration, at least part of them, with the king, to destroy such towns as lay on the sea. But don't be frightened or deceived, they cannot accomplish their horrid schemes. Your securing of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point has overthrown their designs, and now in revenge they say we will destroy their towns. You see by this what you are to expect. The heart of Pharaoh is hardened, and the chariot will be driven so fast that the wheels will fly off in a sea of blood.

" Our worthy Lord Mayor has exerted himself abundantly. He has called a common hall of the livery and held a common council at three different times, and sent up a petition and remonstrance; and this day the proceedings of the city are in the press to be published to all the counties in England, and our patriots, with an American bravery, are determined to protest against the doings of the parliament and enter into an association. They have drawn up very spirited resolves. But as yet you must have patience. Great bodies move slow! The people of England have long been inured to oppression, and are not so quick in their feelings as the Americans. They are indeed more moderate, but have already discovered their abhorrence to the plans of the tyrants in such a manner as to make them repent they laid them; and in a few months, should there be no submission on your side (which God grant there may not) they will call home Gage and let you alone a while, as they cannot get men to go on so horrid an errand. The officers hear that the riflemen intend killing them only, which is most excellent news, as it not only discourages the officers but makes the soldiers think well of the Americans, as they hate their officers and will certainly desert if they have opportunity. It is not England but only eight ministers of state with the king and his tools in parliament, that are fighting against you, and use every unfair means to deceive the people of England. I understand fort Ticonderoga is to be retaken by Carlton, who has 1000 Scots Highlanders sent over to him, commanded by Col. Murray, with reinforcements who are now enlisting in Scotland: this you may depend on.

" Our wise ministry, in order to deceive the people, circulate false reports in the papers and otherwise every day both for and against the Americans, that arms minds may be so confounded they will not know what to depend upon: but you may depend upon it, that should it cost all the blood and treasure of Old England, they would prosecute their efforts to subdue you. Even the officers who are to execute their plans are ignorant of their ultimate designs.

" They now give out that lord Chatham is to be called in to head a new administration, and that a new system of politics is to take place; but nothing can be possession of place, power, and treasure, they will never give them up as long as they can possibly hold them. They have brought the king so far into their measures, that he cannot recede; so that they are now together in the place where they will remain till your wisdom and bravery shew the people of England that tyrants are to be got at by very simple means.

" No statute can be made to put arms into the hands of Roman catholics, and, in consequence, if you could procure proof that general Carlton has done this, and convey that evidence to this city, you would find the great cause brought to issue here in a few months, *sat verbum!* Your salvation depends on your firmness and assiduity. If you submit, sixty of you are to be hanged in Philadelphia, and the same number in New-York: 500 pounds is offered for capt. Lear's head in particular; a secret order."

Extract of a letter from London, July 22, 1775.

" The conduct of the brave New-Englanders and the steady wisdom and firmness of the congress, rejoice the hearts of all who are alike disposed on this side the water. Should matters draw towards a compromise, I scarcely think it necessary to put you on your guard. The congress have hitherto exhibited such proofs of wisdom and foresight, that I think there is little danger of their being over-reached. With respect to England and France, you know it has often been remarked, that the former have been victorious in the field, but the latter have prevailed in the cabinet. You are as yet unpractised in the intrigues of courts, but you cannot be ignorant, from the specimens that have of late been exhibited of the designs of this court, that your dependence on any privileges worth contending for, must be on your own internal political strength, and I doubt not but the congress will have wisdom enough to conduct their measures accordingly. The period I speak of, may perhaps be so remote, that you may consider it as talking of things at a great distance; there can however be no harm in putting you early upon guard. At present they talk of, I don't know what; sometimes of applying to the empress of Russia for 30,000 men; sometimes to the states general for 15,000. At the same time they pretend to disclaim the idea of subduing America. So, before lord North's famous conciliatory motion, they disclaimed all notions of an American revenue, it was only the supremacy of parliament they contended for; but behold, then it was only revenue. In short, there is no lie they are not capable of framing, if it can in any wise conduce to answering their present purpose. This is subduction, at any rate, depend upon it, if it can possibly be effected; if not, no doubt they will put upon it the best face they can; but it is your part to be prepared. If what I heard to-day, viz. that press warrants were sent out to America a fortnight ago, is true, you will know before this reaches you. This is certain, that an express arrived at the secretary of state's office yesterday from the governor of Gibraltar, expressing his anxiety on account of the armament of Spain, particularly the fleet in the Mediterranean, which has thrown them into great consternation. Let us hope, that something will at last bring them to their senses."

The following LETTERS *are published by order of the Honourable* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

" SIR, *Head quarters, Cambridge, Aug.* 12.

" I UNDERSTAND that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown, indiscriminately, into a common jail appropriated for felons—that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness—that some of them have been even amputated in this unworthy situation.

" Let your opinion, sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arising from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are universally binding and extensive, except in case of retaliation. These, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wish to see for ever closed.

" My duty now makes it necessary to apprize you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen who are, or may be, in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours now in your custody.

" If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners will feel its effects, but if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

" I beg to be favoured with an answer as soon as possible, and am, sir, your very humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

His Excellency General GAGE.

" SIR, *Boston, Aug.* 13.

" To the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

" Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king.

" My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination. I understand there are of the king's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms, against their king or country. Those, who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon false blood.

will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition; give free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects, but the causes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

" Should those, under whose usurped authority you act, controul such a disposition and dare to call severity retaliation to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rights of the state, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

" Till I read your insinuations in regard to ministers I conceived that I had acted under the king; whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach for ever closed; but unfortunately for both countries those who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very distant from accommodation.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS GAGE."

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

" SIR, *Head Quarters, Cambridge, Aug.* 29.

" I addressed you on the 11th instant in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of that humanity and politeness, which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

" Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are most pre eminent; whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority, under which I act, is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much less shall I stoop to retort and invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time to make a strict enquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable parricides whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue and love of their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

" You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

" What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare. May that God to whom you then appealed judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the united colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

" I shall now, sir, close my correspondence with you perhaps for ever. If your officers our prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

GEN. GAGE.

From Virginia we learn that, several letters from governor Martin of North-Carolina to different persons have been lately intercepted, in which he discovers the most implacable animosity and desire of commencing hostilities against that province. In a letter to the Hon. Henry White of New-York dated the 13th of June last, he mentions his having wrote to him some time before for a royal standard, and desires he will take care to send it with a good tent and all the necessary furniture.

Sept. 30. The New-York post, which arrived this afternoon, has brought the August packet, by which we have received advices to the first of that month. The London Chronicle of the 29th of July contains general Gage's account of the battle at Bunker's-Hill, in which he says he has had nineteen commissioned officers killed, and seventy wounded; sixteen non-commissioned officers killed, and fifty-two wounded; one hundred and ninety-one privates killed, and seven hundred and six wounded. Administration, in order to amuse the people, has given out that the Americans had five thousand killed and taken. From the papers brought by that packet are extracted the following paragraphs.

LONDON.

July 31. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the 27th instant, should be farther prorogued to Thursday the fourteenth of September next.

Aug. 1. It is said that cloathing for 3000 troops, Canadians, was sent off yesterday, and that the same contractor has orders for fitting up 7000 more with all possible dispatch.

We are assured that a subsidiary treaty has been entered into these six weeks past with a German prince for ten thousand of his troops to be transported to New-York and Boston by the end of August. Such tran-

five frigates, destined to reinforce the squadron on the coast of America, are to take the transports under their convoy. The foreign troops are to be commanded by a general of their own nation, well known for his good conduct in the last war.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 26.

"This morning early an express arrived here from the hon. navy board, to commissioner Proby, for the shipwrights and caulkers of this dock-yard to work two tides a day extra, in order to forward the ships with all expedition, that are now fitting out at this port for America.

"His Majesty's ship Centurion, of fifty guns, Roebuck of forty-four guns, and Liverpool of twenty-eight guns, now commissioned for America, are ordered to be sheathed as soon as possible."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 28.

"A small ship came to Spithead last night. When the custom-house boat was going on board, the captain of the ship told them he would fire on them if they did not keep off. A boat then went from the admiral's ship, but they would not let the officer go on board. The captain and one gentleman came on shore, and went in post-chaises and four for London.

"Arrived the Magdalen schooner from Virginia, with dispatches, and lady Dunmore and family; this morning they set out for London. No intelligence can be had from this vessel relative to American affairs, as the officers on board will not suffer any boat to come near them.

"Came into harbour, to dock and refit, the Worcester of 64 guns, Robinson, and the Weasel sloop of war, Warren.

"Yesterday several parties of marines went into the country on the recruiting service.

"We hear that orders are come down for all the marines at this port to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, on the shortest notice."

Yesterday several promotions of military officers were made at St. James's, in the room of those killed in America, and for the augmentation of troops which are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, to reinforce the army under general Gage.

A privy council is summoned to meet at St. James's, to-morrow, said to be on American affairs.

It is said general Gage is recalled at his own request, and that he will be succeeded by sir Jeffery Amherst.

NEWBERN, *Sept.* 8.

On Saturday last we had a most violent storm of wind and rain here. It began about six o'clock in the morning, the wind at N. E. and continued till about two in the afternoon, when the wind changed to W. N. W. The utmost violence of the gale was observed to be from two till four o'clock, when providentially the storm abated; otherwise the fwells that must have been thrown into the harbour, would probably have overflowed the greatest part of the town. It is as yet impossible to ascertain all the damages that have been sustained along the sea coast, and throughout the country; but if we may judge from appearance, it must be very considerable. The following however, is as particular an account of the accidents that happened as we have been able to learn:

A sloop, capt. Mulford, from New-York, drove on Mr. Ellis's wharf, whereby a large breach was made in her bottom; a sloop, capt. Dogget, from St Croix, went ashore at Green Spring but did not receive much injury; sloop Sukey, capt. Cochran, is ashore at Bear River; ship Harmony Hall, capt. Greenaway, and a sloop, capt. Bell were drove ashore below Otter creek, the former of which has suffered considerable damage.

The following account from the Bar we were favoured with by capt. Green, just arrived from thence.

Capt. Thomas Kent, of Boston; capt. James Watt, of Philadelphia; capt Hooton, of Plymouth; captains John Kennedy, Stevens, White, Genedo, Buck, Stringer, Webster, and Trusell, of North-Carolina; capt. Annibal, from New-York for Cape Fear; capt. Stretcher, capt. Dudley, and five other vessels not known, are all supposed to be lost, together with their crews, as they have not since been heard of.

Vessels wrecked at the Bar.

Capt. Barber, of Pasquotank, the crew saved. Capt. James, of Marblehead, two men saved. Capt. Hastie, of Glasgow, one man lost. Capt. Sitton, of Whitehaven, four men saved. Captains Madelin, Vollantine, and Hackburn, of North-Carolina, all saved. Capt. Clarke, of Edenton, four men lost. Capt. Thompson, of Glasgow, one man lost. Capt. Cullen Clark, of Virginia, all saved. Capt. Parker, of Pasquotank, on shore at Hatteras. Capt. Drinkwater, ashore. Three vessels, masters names not known, ashore at Hatteras. Captains Collier and Harman were drove off, but since returned.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia) September* 15.

John Macartney, Esq; late of his Majesty's ship Mercury, we are informed, is robbed of his commission by Lord Dunmore, because he would not agree in all his Lordship's measures. We understand that this amiable gentleman is to be sent to Boston, there to take his trial before a court martial---for what?---Because probably, he would not consent to be a sheep-stealer, or a slave to those creatures of infamy, who pursue nothing but the destruction of this unhappy country.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge, Newcastle county, an English servant man, named James Blight Collins, by trade a rope-maker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 23 years of age, red full faced face, brown complexion, wears his own hair, can write a good scholar: had on when he went away, a blue coat, spotted swanskin jacket, tow trowsers, old hat, and it is likely he will go to Annapolis and apply to be a clerk, or a schoolmaster. Whoever secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

w 3 ROBERT SHIELDS.

November next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Belt the 3d, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and to be conveyed by the heir at law,

A VALUABLL tract of land, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, situated on the river Patuxent, and about half a mile from the ferry Mount Pleasant; the soil is light, and noted for very fine tobacco, there are two dwelling houses, one tobacco-house, and a corn-house, all new, with other convenient out houses, besides an exceeding fine water mill that carries two pair of stones, one of which cost between seventy and eighty pounds common money, her works are new and compleat, with many other conveniencies too tedious to mention.

There will be sold on the same day, a parcel of negroes, consisting of one fellow, two wenches, and four children; likewise three white servants, one of which is a good carpenter, one other a miller, and the other one a boy that understands shaving and dressing of hair. There will be likewise for sale, a parcel of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, and household furniture, with many other articles &c by

WILLIAM BELT, and
THOMAS HARWOOD, } adms.

N. B. Bonds will be taken with security for sums more then five pounds, for less the money must be paid down.

October 4, 1775.

By virtue of a deed of trust, to us the subscribers, executed by Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, and for the use of Mr. William Roberts, will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, for sterling money,

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a brick dwelling-house and other improvements, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder; this lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling, and some interest; this money must be paid out of the purchase, and the residue to the use of William Roberts, by the trustees; this valuable lot, and the improvements, will be sold to the highest bidder, on saturday the 4th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond and good security, with lawful interest thereon.

Likewise will be publicly sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of the same month, (for sterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north-side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by estimate 400 acres more or less, with some improvements; it lies about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good security, and paying lawful interest thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Stockett, deceased, on Monday the 27th day of November, 1775, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for good London bills of exchange, sterling, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 200 acres, (under the incumbrance of the widow's thirds) suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; a good dwelling-house with brick gable ends, kitchen, quarter, meat-house, corn house, two tobacco-houses, and several other necessary out houses, a large young apple orchard, consisting of a great variety of good fruit. Also sundry healthy strong country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; with stock of all kinds, and all sorts of household furniture, &c.

5 w THOS. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved. T. N. S.

September 25, 1775.

TO be rented, the noted tavern on the road from George-town, to Frederick town, where Charles Hungerford now lives. For terms, apply to the subscribes near Baladensburgh

THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

Frederick county, Maryland Sept. 26, 1775.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of jail last night, Abraham Lingerfelter, about 44 years of age, born in Germany, speaks good English, and late of Sharpsburg in this county, merchant, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, short black hair: had on when he went away, a light sagathy or olive broad cloth coat, leather breeches, and mix'd coloured stockings. David Allbough, about 40 years of age, born in Germany, speaks good English, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair tied behind: had on either a coarse blue coat with long flaps, or a black calimanco coat, green plush waistcoat, old claret coloured cloth breeches, and mix'd coloured or black stockings. James Anderson, by trade a tailor, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, light brown hair tied behind: had on a light coloured coat, dark brown waistcoat, green breeches, and thread stockings. Whoever shall take up and bring to Frederick county jail, the above persons, shall receive 30 pounds, and reasonable charges, or 10 pounds for each.

THOMAS FRENCH, sheriff.

Baltimore, September 20, 1775.

To be sold by auction, to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the underwriters, on Drum Point, near Col. William Fitzhugh's, on Wednesday the 11th day of October, at noon,

THE hull, masts, yards, standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, cables, boats, and all other the materials belonging to the brig Nancy, Gabriel Sund, master, as she now lies sunk within said point, in Patuxent river. Together with 125 hhds of damaged tobacco, and about 18 tons of pig-iron.

And on Tuesday the 17th will be sold in like manner, at Fell's Point, near Baltimore-town, 145 hhds of sound tobacco, the preserved part of the said brig's cargo.

Invoices and inventories may be seen at the places and times of sale.

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

RAN away [illegible] last [illegible] from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince George county, a servant man, named Thomas Bowie, by trade a weaver, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 23 years of age, has a down look, and is much pitted with the small pox, has a scar on his left temple, and one on his left ear for a ring, black and smooth faced, talks not quite plain, had on a new shirt of good brown rolls, and an old pair of ragged black breeches---he ran away in the year 1773, and changed his name to Dick, and endeavoured to pass as a freeman, was then taken up at Mr. William Richet's, near Marley Hope---he crossed Chesapeake bay in a canoe near Poplar Island, and I do imagine will make the same way again, or skulk in the adjacent counties on the Eastern shore, as he is a discontented artful villain. I will give 5 pounds to any person that will secure him in any jail, so that I may get him again, if brought home Life and delivered to me, the above reward of [illegible] pounds.

w 3 ROBERT SAUNDERS.

N. B. If [illegible] jailor is desired to keep him secure, and advertise him immediately.

THERE is at the plantation of John Cox, living near Allen's Fresh, in Charles county, a black bull, about 3 years old, marked with a crop and under nick in each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WANTED

A COMPLEAT farmer for an overseer at an extensive farm. Such a person may meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer. w 3

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three indented servant men, viz. Thomas Akliter, a Yorkshireman, [illegible] very broad, and slow spoken, about [illegible] or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown inlied cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old sutout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thick [illegible], smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each; if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

Annapolis, September 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servant men, viz. Caleb Hayse, born in the West of England, a sawyer by trade, short reddish coloured hair, of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has an impediment in his speech had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, short flannel jacket, and striped ticken trousers, the said Caleb is a likely well-looking fellow. John Lester, an Irishman, he is a short thick squat fellow, of a dark complexion, short black hair: had on when he went away, an osnabrig frock, shirt and trousers, he may perhaps attempt to pass for a sailor, as he has been accustomed to go in the bay craft. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants in any jail within this province, shall receive 30 shillings reward for each, besides what the law allows; and if taken up out of the province, 50 shillings for each, or either of them.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Annapolis, on the 21st of September, the two following lads; one indented servant man, named John Colson, about 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a very yellow complexion, short hair of a yellow cast, when he stoops he seems to have a bump upon his back, he has lost the first joint of one of his ring fingers: had on and took with him, one osnabrig shirt, one check ditto, one pair of osnabrig trousers, two blankets, one of which is a match coat, the other a large double one with two large stains towards the middle, one blue cap. John Greenwell, an apprentice, about 22 or 23 years old, about 4 feet high, fair complexion, with very short hair: had on and took with him, one felt hat with yellow binding, one osnabrig shirt, one check ditto, one pair osnabrig trousers; likewise they took with them a sloop's topsail very much worn, one wood axe, one bucket English made, they are supposed to be gone with two other lads in a small rowing boat. Whosoever secures the said servant and apprentice, that their master may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD TILGHMAN.

Frederick [illegible] August [illegible]

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS Sarah Helot, my wife, both eloped from me, after ruining me into [illegible] debts, the public is hereby desired not to credit her, the said Sarah Helot, any more upon my account, as I will not pay any sums contracted by her, the said Sarah Helot, after the date hereof.

JOSEPH [illegible]

hands high. [illegible] at Annapolis.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make what payments they poſſibly can. Perſons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are deſired to ſettle by granting their bonds or notes for their ſeveral balances; ſuch a reaſonable requeſt, it is hoped will be complied with, that the ſubſcribers may not be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought. Conſtant attendance will be given at the ſtore, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late ſtore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail by the ſubſcribers. Alſo all ſorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope walk, likewiſe Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter caſk.

JAMES DICK.

Cheſter-town, September 1, 1775.

To be rented to the higheſt bidder, that valuable ſeat of land called Holland's Lot, late the dwelling of Mr. Samuel Budd, laying near Swan creek, in Harford county, now in the tenure of Mr. Amos Garrett.

There are between two and three hundred acres of cleared land on the tract, and a good crop of wheat will be put into the ground this ſeaſon; ſeveral valuable ſtores will be rented with the land. I have never ſeen this tract of land, but it is eſteemed by thoſe who knew it, to be ſome of the beſt in the province. I ſhall attend on the premiſes on the 10th day of October next, to receive applications, and enter into articles with ſuch perſon as may offer the moſt advantageous terms to

5 w THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis,

THREE hearty ſtrong young country born negro fellows. Alſo a young country born negro wench and her ſon; the wench has been brought up to houſe work by the ſubſcriber, and is very compleat, likewiſe a horſe and cow: they are part of the eſtate of Mr. Reverdy Ghiſelin, deceaſed, and ſold to diſcharge his debts, and may be ſeen and agreed for, by applying to MARY GHISELIN, executrix.

As it is impoſſible in theſe calamitous times to collect the debts due to my deceaſed huſband's eſtate, and it will be very difficult for me to ſupport myſelf and family, I propoſe keeping a houſe to board gentlemen who attend courts or other public buſineſs, by the day; I will be careful to provide good accommodations, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favour me in this way. 5 w M. G.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Auguſt 28, 1775.

RAN away this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, a convict ſervant man named JOHN PEACOCK, a ſhoemaker by trade, a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, black hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in ſhewing his ſkill in drawing pictures, and making print letters, he pretends to know the painting buſineſs, writes a tolerable good hand, and it's likely may forge a paſs: had on when he went away, a new felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt, country tow linen trouſers, and an iron collar, and its ſuppoſed he ſtole a matchcoat blanket, it's likely he will ſoon change his apparel by ſtealing other cloaths, and will probably get off his collar; he ran away laſt March and was put into Carlyle jail. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have five pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

4w JOHN HOOD.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the ſeat of Robert Darnall, Eſq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of Auguſt, a dark cheſnut horſe, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a ſtrong boney horſe, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock reſembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat filers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and with to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to [illegible] no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

15 JOSEPH DUVALL.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Againſt—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which ſaid Elizabeth is deviſee of Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the ſaid Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court againſt the ſaid deviſee and adminiſtrators of the ſaid Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, to compel them to reconvey and aſſign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the ſaid Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, they the ſaid complainants paying the principal and intereſt due on the ſaid mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and ſhall appear to the ſaid bill within ſix months from the date hereof, and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, a final order and decree will paſs, and be given by the ſaid court of chancery in the cauſe aforeſaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, regiſter.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the ſubſcriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, ſhe was lately purchaſed from a perſon who brought her from the back woods, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to make; ſhe has a white ſtreak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and ſome white in her face—I will give 20 ſhillings currency to any perſon that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

To be let,

THE dwelling-houſe &c. where I now reſide.

tf 16 JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; poſſeſſion will be given the purchaſer the firſt of September next. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may ſee the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premiſes.

tf DAVID CRAWFORD,
WILL. DEAKINS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY neat light charriot and harneſs for two horſes; enquire at Mr. Brown's, in Annapolis. tf

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FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the firſt inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living near Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head ſore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand freſh cut, has a ſore heel which occaſions him to limp at times, [illegible] much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a ſawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver: had on and took with him two oſnabrig or Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a pair of white ſerge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a ſwanſkin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old caſtor hat, a pair of double ſoaled ſhoes double vamp'd—I underſtand he intends to change his name, and ſaid he never would own he was a ſervant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his eſcape more ſecure, and that he intended to Boſton to general Gage, who he underſtood would protect all ſervants who came to him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by tf WILLIAM ALLEIN.

To be rented for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE houſes and ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo with the riſing importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, propoſed, that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addiſon near the premiſes. 15 tf

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[illegible] day of July laſt, a negro man, named Richard, born in the Weſt-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw bear out about a month ago, and ſhown in the ſame place another one growing on the right ſide of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is ſome ſcars which he ſaid was occaſioned by ſome diſtemper he had in that part, has had the ſmall pox and a little pitted, a mild fair ſpoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken; had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trouſers of rolls, one pair of old white ruſſian breeches, one new ſhirt of rolls, one old white ſhirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings more than what is allowed by law.

All maſters of ſhips, and other veſſels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

THE late dwelling plantation of William Blackiſton, deceaſed, containing 228 acres of land, with meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying within 10 miles of Baltimore-town; alſo all the ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs, and ſheep, houſehold goods, &c.

tf ROBERT BLACK, executor.

Annapolis, Auguſt 31, 1775.

THE council of ſafety deſirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of ſalt, ſalt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, requeſt any perſons who are inclined [illegible] on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be moſt beneficial, or ſalt, or ſalt-petre works, that they will ſend their propoſals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of ſafety, and they ſhall be attended to and ſpeedily anſwered.

tf

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 5 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers by the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his maſter laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia, may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with bobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſtocks ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by tf THOMAS JONES.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complection, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

10 RICHARD GRAVES.

JUSTUS SEABERT,

Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dreſſer,

BEGS leave to inform thoſe gentlemen and ladies that pleaſe to honour him with their commands, that he has taken the houſe formerly poſſeſſed by Mr. John Hepburn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on his ſaid trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting of hair in the neateſt manner, and making perukes, ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the neweſt taſte, and in the genteeleſt faſhion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not but to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe that pleaſe to employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute all orders in the neateſt manner, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and with the ſtricteſt punctuality. tf

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TO BE SOLD,

For Current Money,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About Thirteen Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer. 2

WANTED AN OVERSEER

UPON a ſmall plantation near Annapolis; great encouragement will be given to a perſon duly qualified. Enquire of the printer.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.